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tions and haemolytic changes, flows from the incision in considerable quantity.

THE SKIN.

A petechial eruption is usually present on the body or limbs at some stage of the disease. It is a true hemorrhage and should not be mistaken for the roseola eruption (rose spots) of typhoid fever.

Black and blue discolorations of the skin, due mainly to the lack of aeration of the blood, but sometimes to hemorrhages and extravasations of large size, may be found. Post-mortem lividity may be distinguished from this condition by its location in the dependent parts, and the fact that it does not usually come on until 5 hours or more after death (12 to 16 hours, Casper). It may, however, start even before death, as in cholera and plague.

Post-mortem lividity usually disappears on pressure; that due to bruises and hemorrhages does not. Cyanotic changes, as in the fingers and toes, may remain after death. Single vesicles or pustules, marking the site of inoculation, may be found on the body or limbs.

THE EYE.

Injection of the conjunctivæ is usually found, and a hyperemic condition of the scleræ is frequently present.

INDICATIONS FOR NECROPSY AND EXAMINATION OF TISSUES.

A necropsy should be performed on a cadaver showing any of the above signs, and smears from blood, lymph gland, pustule, or other lesion made, stained, and examined for the organism of plague. Specimens of lymph gland, spleen, kidney, liver, and lungs should be taken, bottled under precautions, and forwarded to the nearest bacteriological laboratory for examination and determination of cause of death.

The specimens should be packed in a double water-tight container, and this surrounded with ice in a pail. It is advisable when possible to send the specimen in the personal care of a responsible messenger. No disinfectant or other preservative should be added to the specimens. When practicable inoculations of laboratory animals should be made for diagnostic purposes immediately in the necropsy room. The greatest care should always be observed in the handling and disposal of suspected bodies and material, to avoid accidental infection of the workers.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No more plague-infected rats have been found in New Orleans, although many rats are being daily caught and examined.

PORTO RICO.

In Porto Rico 1 case of plague was reported in Puerta de Tierra August 6. August 7 to 13, inclusive, no case occurred. This makes but one new case reported in all Porto Rico during the eight days, August 6 to 13, inclusive, and a total of 47 cases reported in Porto Rico to August 13. Of these 32 occurred in San Juan.

The control of the disease seems to be well in hand. The work of rat-proofing is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The work of catching rats is also being pushed, and the number of rodents being caught daily has been constantly increasing as the men in the rat-catching gangs become more familiar with their work. Men have been sent to Rio Piedras and to Carolina with traps, and a campaign will be carried on against the rat in these places similar to that in operation in San Juan.

CUBA.

In Cuba the last case of plague was reported July 22. The patient, however, had taken ill on or about July 13. It will be seen, therefore, that over a month has elapsed since the onset of the last reported case. Many rats are being caught daily and examined. The total number amounts to several thousand. No plague infected rat, however, has been found in Habana.

GALVESTON, TEX.

Surg. Guiteras, at Galveston, reports that the campaign for the catching and poisoning of rats is being continued in Galveston, and that the rats caught are being examined to determine the presence of plague infection.

MOBILE, ALA.

The following notice regarding the docking of vessels at Mobile was issued by the health officer July 31, 1912:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTICE.

To shipowners, shipmasters, and shippers:

All vessels shall be subject to the following regulations in the Mobile River:

No vessel shall be docked after dark.

No vessel shall be docked until after notice to the office of the board of health of the time and place when and where vessel is to be docked.

When docked all vessels shall be kept away from the wharf or dock for a distance of at least 3 feet, and every hawser, rope, or line extending from the vessel to the wharf or dock shall be provided with and have properly attached thereto a rat shield of a design approved by the city health officer.

No gangplank, staging, or other structure from the vessel to the wharf or dock shall be allowed to remain during such time when loading or unloading is not in progress.

Crated cargo shall be carefully inspected to insure against rats being brought ashore.

All gangways shall be watched and guarded while loading or unloading is in progress.

CHAS. A. MOHR, M. D.,
City Health Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Surg. Stimpson, at Philadelphia, issued, August 10, to vessel agents the following letter regarding the measures to be observed by vessels coming from plague-infected ports:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., August 10, 1912.

AGENTS OF VESSELS, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

The following regulations must be observed in this port to prevent the introduction of plague from infected ports:

No. 1. Vessels must not go to a wharf unless the captain is prepared to breast his vessel 6 feet off from the wharf and rat guards are provided for placing on all lines leading ashore.

No. 2. No lighters or barges must come alongside unless they are breasted off 6 feet from the vessel and rat guards are placed on all lines connecting them with the vessel. If slip is too narrow to breast off lighters vessel must be unloaded in stream.

No. 3. The unloading of the vessel must not begin until rat guards are placed in position.

No. 4. All gangplanks must be raised at night unless men be placed near by to destroy escaping rats.

No. 5. In unloading the vessel all crated goods or other containers liable to be a hiding place for rats must be opened on board the vessel and carefully examined for the presence of rats before they are deposited on the pier. Any rats found should be killed and saved for examination.

No. 6. All parts of the vessel except engine room must be fumigated. The fumigation will be done by this service. Agents are requested to notify this office promptly when vessel is unloaded.

No. 7. These rules apply to all vessels from ports in South America and the West Indies, Africa, Russia, China, India, the Pacific islands, and Liverpool, England.

W. G. STIMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

ANTIRAT ORDINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The following ordinances are taken from the sanitary code of the department of public health of the city and county of San Francisco. They include the requirements found by Surgeon General Blue while in charge of the plague eradication work in San Francisco to be necessary in combating the rat and are based upon recommendations made by him:

ORDINANCE NO. 369—NEW SERIES—APPROVED MARCH 2, 1908.

PROVIDING SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND PARTICULARLY TO PREVENT THE PROPAGATION AND SPREAD OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF RATS.

Be it ordained by the people of the city and county of San Francisco as follows:

SECTION 1. This ordinance is designed to be and is enacted as a police and sanitary regulation for the protection of the public health, and particularly to prevent the propagation and spread of bubonic plague through the medium of rats.

SEC. 2. The health officer of the city and county of San Francisco, or any agent or inspector appointed by him or by the board of health for the purpose, shall have authority, after announcing the purpose of his visit, and shall be permitted to enter any building or premises, or any part thereof, in the city and county, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of any day, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and to ascertain whether the provisions of this ordinance have been complied with by the owner and occupant thereof.

SEC. 3. All building and basement walls of all storerooms, warehouses, residences, or other buildings within the city and county; all chicken yards or pens, chicken coops or houses, and all barns and stables shall be so constructed or repaired as to prevent rats from being harbored underneath the same or within the walls thereof, and all food products or other products, goods, wares, and merchandise liable to attract or to become infested or infected with rats, whether